ECA/STPA News No. 6

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UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

LC/NAIROBI

STATISTICAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA (STPA)

STATISTICS DIVISION

STPA NEWS NO. 6

FEBRUARY 1984

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The sixth issue of STPA NEWS contains, in its first part, a summary of main conclusions of the third Meeting of Directors of Centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), held in Addis Ababa from 31 October to 4 November 1983. In its second part, we have tried to supply information on technical and financial assistance opportunities in the field of statistical training. This information is extracted from statements of representatives donor agencies at the third Meeting of Directors of STPA centres and from the "Directory of technical co-operation in statistics" published by the United Nations Statistical Office. The third part includes information on the short-term statistical training opportunities available outside the region. As in the past, the addresses of the organizers of the above courses are given with a view to enabling the persons interested to obtain all the detailed information they may wish directly from them. The fourth part concerns the news from training centres participating in the STPA.

We hope that this issue of STPA News, will have, as in the past, a wide dissemination within all the countries of the African region and the interested institutions.

I. RESULTS OF THE THIRD MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF STPA CENTRES

1. INTRODUCTION

The third Meeting of Directors of Centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) was held from 31 October to 4 November 1983, at ECA Headquarters Addis Ababa. Apart from the "Institut national de statistique et d'économie appliquée (INSEA)", Rabat, all the STPA centres participated in that meeting. Four associate centres, five user countries and a number of national or international institutions and organizations were also represented.

Prof. S.O. Adamu, Head, Department of Statistics, University of Ibadan was elected chairman of the meeting, with Mr. O. Balde, Director of Studies of "Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'économie appliquée (ENSEA)", as Vice-chairman and Mr. B. Ntigulirway, Director of "Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'économie appliquée (IAMSEA)", as Rapporteur.

2. MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The examination of the different items of the agenda led to important conclusions and recommendations, most important of which concerned the future development of the STPA, the cooperative development of teaching programmes, the joint EEC/ACP/ECA study of statistical training needs in Africa, and the dissemination of information on training activities.

i) With regard to the future development of the Programme, the meeting felt that the activities undertaken so far by the regional component of STPA within ECA had been satisfactory, but it was essential to evaluate STPA as a whole and to compare its achievements with the initial objectives. The meeting stressed that the staff of the regional component of STPA should be brought up to strength and recommended that the second statistical training adviser, English-speaking, should be recruited as soon as possible in view of the rapid increase of the programme activities. The meeting also expressed the hope that the programme would benefit from adequate financial support over a relatively long period.

The meeting recognized the difficulty, probably the impossibility, of proposing a single trainer training model. It was however agreed that the training of trainers required more than just imparting of technical knowledge and included such questions as how to teach. It was agreed that the trainers knowledge should far exceed that of the trainees. The meeting felt that, once the trainers had acquired sufficient general knowledge, they should then receive specialised training, and stressed that the trainers should contribute to the development of statistical research in Africa. The meeting also wished that one or two centres in Africa should be identified to provide the above training of trainers in Africa within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries.

The meeting accepted, in principle, the criteria proposed by ECA for the admission of new centres.

*Criterion of international services offered:

- De jure regional statistics training centres;
- National statistics training centres that have demonstrated that African students from other countries make up at least a third of the total student body of the centres during the past five years.

*Practical nature of the courses offered:

- Centres whose curricula are geared to the training of practising statisticians and which have provided trained statisticians to national statistical services as well as other government statistics departments.

However, the meeting felt that these criteria should be applied in a flexible manner.

Concerning the associate Centres, the meeting requested the ECA secretariat to continue identifying others, in particular those of French expression.

On the question of special assistance to Portuguese-speaking African countries, the meeting felt that stress should be laid on training at the national level and approved the secretariat's proposal for the preparation of a guide syllabus for in-service training adapted to the conditions of these countries.

ii) In respect of the co-operative development of teaching programmes, the meeting approved in principle the guide syllabus for in-service training, subject to some modifications which had been proposed. Concerning the project for the preparation of a guide syllabus for professional statistical training, the meeting while welcoming favourably this project, insisted on the fact that the above guide syllabus should reflect the needs of the African region and a particular attention should be given to producing a syllabus which will contribute to the continuing dialogue between producers and users of statistics.

A syllabus relating to the content of EDP course at STPA centres was proposed to the meeting. On this question, a small committee was set up to review the course content. The results of the work of this committee are being despatched to STPA centres, national statistical offices of the African region as well as to various specialists in computer science with a view to collecting their comments and suggestions.

The meeting also examined the teaching of demography at STPA centres at the undergraduate level. The secretariat undertook to prepare a draft syllabus which is being circulated to the STPA centres, national statistical offices and to specialists in demography, for comments and suggestions.

iii) The results of the joint EEC/ACP/ECA study of statistical training needs in Africa were presented to the meeting. This study has had three main objectives. The first was to heighten awareness by government authorities of the importance of comprehensive and reliable statistics. The second was to collect information, country by country, on the basis of which it would be possible to estimate statistical training needs for the next ten years by type and level of training. Finally, the third objective was to evaluate the resources which would be necessary to satisfy these needs the ways in which these resources might be provided by external assistance, and the conditions required to ensure the effectiveness of such assistance in improving African statistical services.

A good statistical apparatus was considered necessary by every country visited; but the study attempted to examine how this felling had been translated into action. Various important constraints on statistical development were identified, many of which were general constraints on the public service but which had specific implications for statistical services. These include shortage of manpower, budgetary limitations and poor organisation of the statistical system. However it was felt that despite these problems, the statisticians themselves could do more in order to sell their wares and prove their usefulness.

The report of the study was generally welcomed, but some representatives questioned a number of its conclusions. They felt that sometimes the relationship between cause and effect had been incorectly shown and that the statements made were not true for all countries.

The study also concerned the computing needs in the STPA centres. The meeting considered that the use of computers in these centres was a major issue, but the availability of appropriate software packages must be taken into account in selecting the equipment to be installed in the various centres.

iv) Another item on which the secretariat insisted during the meeting was the dissemination of information on training activities. The secretariat urges STPA centres, associate centres, non-STPA centres and national statistical services to forward regularly information relating to their various statistical training activities to ECA for dissemination. Concerning the STPA and non-STPA centres, particular stress was laid on the necessity of sending to the secretariat information on the annual student enrolments passes and notes on research work, with a view to better appreciating the efforts being made to implement the Statistical Training Programme for Africa.

Concerning the Directory of STPA centres, the meeting requested the secretariat to include information relating to associate centres in it.

II. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FIELD OF STATISTICAL TRAINING

The search for technical and financial assistance to meet the needs of statistical training in Africa was among ECA's concerns under the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA). This was one of the items discussed at the third Meeting of the Directors of STPA centres.

The representative of the United Nations Statistical Office reported that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) are the two main sources from which the United Nations obtained funding for its technical assistance programme. He explained that fellowships for statistical training were either included as part of country projects which were funded from UNDP on the IPFs of individual countries, or from specific country projects which were funded by UNFPA, but the latter projects were limited to demographic and related issues and population censuses. In addition to this assistance, there were two other types: the first was financed through funds provided by the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development out of its regular budget, but limited to in-service training. The second type was funded through the USSR's contribution to the UN Technical Assistance Programme, for training organized only in USSR. With regard to the training of statisticians in data processing techniques and the use of software packages, it was for national statistical offices to demand that fellowships for such training be included in their country projects at the time these are formulated.

The representative of the Commission of the European Communities relied on the conclusions of the joint EEC/ACP/ECA study to indicate the various forms of assistance that his agency expected to offer in the years to come following the request presented to the Commission by the ACP Council of Ministers for support to the STPA. In the light of the recommendations of the report of this study, the European Development Fund (EDF) will contribute in the following areas:

. The provision of calculating machines to the Centres and assistance in preparation and organization of the common competitive examinations for the francophone centres;

. Assistance in various forms to the STPA centres in Africa, according to the precise indications given in the report, including assistance for the training of trainers and for the Africanization of teaching personnel of the centres;

. Support for refresher courses, seminars and workshops designed to encourage a dialogue between the producers and users of statistics and for the preparation of teaching materials.

Turning to the question of supplying data-processing equipment to the STPA centres, the Commission considered that it was an important question but one which did not appear yet ready for financial action; action on harmonizations technical standards seems necessary on this question.

The participation of the EEC would be financed under the regional cooperation arrangements of the Lomé II Convention, which would end in 1985, and taking into account the results and the progress made, a second intervention could be envisaged under the next convention. A decision by the Financing Committee of EDF might be made towards mid-1984 and an initial mobilization of funds might be made towards the beginning of the 1984 academic year.

The representative of the Ministry of External Relations, Cooperation and Development, France, indicated that, in the years to come, and in spite of the unfavourable economic situation, France intended to maintain and, if possible, increase its assistance activities with regard to francophone statistical training centres.

. Long-term technical assistance would diminish slowly to be replaced by, if the Centres so desired, assistance towards the sectors of high-level training, appealing to staff with double practical and pedagogical experience.

. Under the scholarship programme, France would maintain its global effort in the national programmes of the recipient countries, but their allocation for statistical training depends on the priorities laid down by the States themselves.

. With regard to provision of data-processing equipment, France hoped that harmonization of technical standards be undertaken, particularly regarding the operating system;

. In respect of documentation, France would concentrate on the provision of materials for middle-level training centres.

. For 1984, France would envisage only support for refresher courses in CESD, the acceptance of trainees in the technical services of INSEE, and the organization of one seminar for technical staff of statistical services.

The representative of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) indicated that his agency supported statistical training centres in countries which are member States of the Commonwealth, Such support was availed either in the form of technical assistance or fellowships for training.

. Technical assistance support is administered by the General Technical Assistance Division of CFTC and fellowships and training support by the Fellowships and Training Programme of the Human Resources Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the two units have a point of contact in the governments of the member States of the Commonwealth.

. Fellowships support is accorded for training in developing countries which are member of the Commonwealth: training of trainers, regular long and short term training, seminars and workshops with a bias on training.

. Support for the participation in seminars and workshops is accorded for seminars and workshops organized by associate members of STPA both within the Commonwealth and outside so long as the workshops and seminars are convened in developing countries i.e. within the African region, preferably in a member State of the Commonwealth.

The representative of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), the United Kingdom agency responsible for development aid, confirmed the main objectives of British technical cooperation, which are part of established procedures at ODA, such as:

. training provided overseas (either on a formal or an informal basis) by serving technical co-operation offices;

. provision of teaching staff for training institutions overseas (short term or longer term);

. provision of specific courses overseas directed by staff from a UK institution.

Over the last few years, ODA has played an active role in encouraging a number of British Universities to organise special courses in statistics, designed to meet the needs of statisticians from developing countries. These programmes were for short-term (three or four months), and took place during the summer vacation. The University of Sussex and the University of Reading could be enumerated among those which run these programmes.

The following information has been extracted from the "Directory of Technical Co-operation in Statistics" recently published by the United Nations Statistical Office.

The National Statistical Institute of Portugal offers the following assistance to developing countries, and mainly to Portuguese-speaking African countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe:

. Training courses for officials of developing countries to be conducted at the Portuguese National Statistical Institute;

. Short-duration visits by officials of the Portuguese National Statistical Institute to developing countries to render assistance in specific statistical projects;

. Attendance of trainees at training courses organized in the member countries by the Portuguese National Statistical Institute.

Applications for such assistance should be made to the Portuguese Embassy in the concerned country.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) contracts with private firms, on a project basis, to carry out programmes in technical assistance. Alternatively, AID provides this assistance through co-operative agreements with the United States Bureau of the Census, administered under the Bureau's International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC). Technical services available to developing countries under either or both of these sources include:

. Support in the development of national data collection, processing and evaluation capabilities;

. United States-based training of foreign statisticians and computer specialists in a variety of areas. Such training can also be conducted locally or through third country - based programmes;

. Advisory services, ranging from one-time, short-term on-site visits to long-term resident advisers, on an individual or team basis;

. Regional and individual country workshops on census and survey techniques, utilizing case studies as training materials, tailored to meet the needs of countries;

. Development, installation and maintenance of computer software for data processing;

. Special-purpose programmes for individuals or small groups.

National statistical offices of development countries should contact the AID mission located in their country to request technical assistance in statistics as mentioned above.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, measures in the field of development assistance, which comprise, in addition to capital aid, assistance in the technical field, come within the competence of the Bundesministerium fur wirtschafthiche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ) (Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation).

The BMZ has entrusted the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (German Society for Technical Co-operation) with the operation of development programmes of the Government in the field of technical assistance. The competent agency for programmes of training and further education, also in the field of statistics, is the Carl-Duisberg-Gesellschaft (CDG). This organization also sponsors at Munich, A Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries.

The Federal Statistical Office (FSO) co-operates closely with these two institutions on matters of development assistance in the field of statistics.

For statistics projects wherever possible the FSO provides suitable staff members who participate as experts in preparing the concepts of the projects and remain available for the phase of practical implementation.

In the field of training, the FSO provides lectures and courses at seminars implemented by the CDG at Munich. In Wiesbaden FSO holds lectures regularly on the activities and methods of Federal Statistics for participants from developing countries. The FSO receives trainees and attendants from developing countries in its various departments for on-the-job practical training.

Within the scope of the European Communities, FSO participates in a project for co-ordinating and harmonizing development assistance activities in the field of statistics.

For Canada, technical assistance can be provided in all statistical fields by various institutions, such as Statistics Canada, provincial statistical offices, and universities across Canada. The programmes are responsive to requests received from developing countries with which the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has signed a bilateral agreement. Such requests are considered on individual merit and within the context of the recipient country's aid programme and the priorities identified therein. These requests must be part of an approved bilateral project, channelled through the Canadian Embassy or High Commission.

The main agency of the Government of Sweden for dealing with technical co-operation is the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). This Agency has the task of planning and implementing Swedish assistance to individual countries. Directives are given by the Government and the Parliament.

In order to concentrate efforts, bilateral assistance is given mainly to some twenty countries among which are twelve African countries, namely: Angola, Botswana, Cape Verd, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Within the given country frame a receiving country has to present its own preferences with regard to allocation of resources for different purposes.

To benefit from Swedish assistance, two conditions must be met:

- The receiving country must include a component for statistics within the total country frame when presenting its request to SIDA. This usualy means that the central statistical office and the Ministry of Planning must be very active in seeing to it that such a component is included.

- In the following negotiations with SIDA, the government officials involved must be firm in their request for support to statistics and not let themselves be persuaded to reallocate the funds to any other field of assistance.

For more detailed information, please write to:

Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)
S-105 25
Stockholm, Sweden

Technical co-operation in statistics made available by INDIA to developing countries is as follows:

. Training and technical assistance

Adequate facilities for education and training in statistics are available in India and these can be made use of by nationals of developing countries. The Government of India offers fellowships under the Colombo Plan, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) and the Indian Technical Economic Co-operation Programme (ITEC) for education and training in statistics for the nominees of the countries of Asia and Africa.

. Technical services

During the last three decades India has built up sufficient expertise in many areas of official statistics. This experience is being shared with other developing countries by providing experts, on bilateral/multilateral basis, under the various technical assistance programmes. The more important areas where India can assist are: a) organization of large-scale socio-economic surveys; b) population census; c) agricultural census; d) national accounts; e) economic census and surveys; f) statistics of integrated rural development projects; and g) electronic data processing.

National seminars in special areas of official statistics are also arranged from time to time. Interested participants from developing countries can avail themselves of these programmes either on their own or with financial arrangements through the existing technical assistance programmes.

For more detailed information, write to:

The Director-General
Central Statistical Organisation and
Additional Secretary
Department of Statistics
Sardar Patel Bhavan
Sansad Marg
New Delhi 110 001
India

III. SOME SHORT-TERM STATISTICAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE OUTSIDE THE REGION

The International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) of the US Bureau of the Census

The training programmes of the International Statistical Programs Center for 1984-1985 will begin on 4 September 1984 and will be similar in content and objectives to those offered in the recent past. In addition to the two programmes

leading, the first to a Master of Science in Social and Economic Statistics, the second to a Master of Arts in Demography, a new programme is envisaged, which leads to a Master of Arts in Administrative Science with a concentration in Management Information Systems.

A new expanded special programme on training of trainers will also be offered, which will enable staff members of national, sub-regional and regional training centres to work with ISPC staff to jointly prepare training materials and to undertake other activities to strengthen their programmes.

Two workshops will be organized in 1984 in Washington under the sponsorship of ISPC. The first workshop will be held from 23 July - 3 August 1984 and will cover the introduction of microcomputer technology. The second one will take place from 19-31 August 1984 and will cover the concepts and principles of sample design for conducting surveys.

For more detailed information on these new programmes, write to:

Karl K. Kindel
Chief, International Statistical
Programs Center
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

The Institute of Social Studies (ISS), in the Hague

The Development Planning Techniques Programme (DPT) organised by ISS, caters for the training of statisticians at the Hague. This programme, of a 6 months duration (from 17 September 1984 to 4 April 1985), leads to a post graduate Diploma. It offers the opportunity to acquire further knowledge in the various fields covered, mainly relating to data collection as well as data use for purposes of policy making and planning. In particular some of the areas dealt with in this course are: national economic and social accounting; sampling techniques; collection and use of basic statistical data; economic model building, econometrics, macro-micro and regional planning methods, cost-benefit analysis.

For more detailed information on this programme, write to:

Institute of Social Studies
P.O. Box 90733
2509 LS The Hague
Netherlands

The Applied Statistics Research Unit (ASRU), University of Kent at Canterbury

The Applied Statistics Research Unit (ASRU), offers a series of short-term course programmes for statisticians from developing countries.

. The course on sample surveys in agriculture and rural development will be run from 6 July to 28 September 1984. As in the past, this course aims at giving participants a full understanding of the technical problems involved in planning, conducting and processing an agricultural sample survey.

. The University of Kent also organises, from 1 October 1984 to 30 September 1985, a course aiming to train professional statisticians for posts in industry, research and teaching. It also provides a suitable preparation for students contemplating careers in other fields requiring a strong statistical background. This course leads to the award of either the Post-graduate Diploma in statistics or the Degree of M.Sc.

. ASRU is also planning to organise special courses on survey analysis package suitable for microcomputers as well as in other specific fields as in the case of the short course on Agricultural Experimentation mounted in Bangladesh in January 1984.

. In July and August 1984, ASRU is planning to organise summer courses in statistics on specific units. The units available in 1984 are as follows:

July 9-13	Elementary Statistical Methods
July 16-28	Sample Surveys: Theory and Practice
July 30 - Aug 10	Multiple Regression Analysis
Aug. 13-17	Multivariate Analysis

For more detailed information, write to:

The Director
Applied Statistics Research Unit
Mathematical Institute
University of Kent at Canterbury
Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NF
England

<u>The Institute of Agricultural Economics</u>, University of Oxford

The Institute of Agricultural Economics of the University of Oxford is organising, with the Food Studies Group, a 12 week training course (from 9 July to 28 September 1984) in English, entitled: "Food Information for Planning". It will be concerned with using information to improve food policy analysis in Third World countries. The course will be multidisciplinary and will be suitable for economists, planners, statisticians, agriculturalists, nutritionalists and others with a background in food policy. The main emphasis will be on the practical application of existing techniques and on solving real problems. A considerable part of the course will be taken up with a large-scale simulation exercise concerned with the management of the food sector in a typical country.

For more detailed information, write to:

Mr. Graham Eele
Training Co-ordinator
Food Studies Group at Queen Elizabeth House
21 Giles Oxford OX1 3LA
England

The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Sussex is organising, from 20 April to 27 July 1984, a course for statisticians, planning officers and administrators responsible for the compilation and analysis of data.

The objective of this course is to place emphasis on three distinct areas which are required by those concerned in the compilation and analysis of data for use in policy making. Indeed, by the end of the course participants should have developed:

. Technical ability to select and apply the appropriate methodology in a given situation;

. Managerial skills to ensure that staff and resources are used in the most cost-effective manner, and that projects are completed on time and within budgetary constraints;

. Professional approach to recognise that statistical information is only of value if it is actually used to promote national welfare, and to assess statistical priorities to meet the requirements of policy makers.

For more detailed information relating to this course, write to:

Mr. Henry Lucas
Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies
University of Sussex
Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RE
England

The Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Planning, New Delhi, India

The training facilities of CSO, Ministry of Planning, India, are being strengthened to organize training programmes for trainees from developing countries under the National Household Survey Capability Programme. Under this programme, it is proposed to organize, every year, one 18-week course on sample survey methodology with emphasis on field-work; and another 18-week course in electronic data processing.

For more detailed information, write to:

The Director-General
Central Statistical Organisation and
Additional Secretary
Department of Statistics
Sardar Patel Bhavan
Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110 001
India

The Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta (ISI)

The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is organising in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation, a 10-month course in statistics for statistical officers from different countries of Asia and Africa through their International Statistical Education Centre (ISEC), sponsored jointly by the Government of India and the International Statistical Institute, The Hague. Scholarships are awarded by the Government of India under the Colombo Plan, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) and the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation programme.

For more detailed information, write to:

The Director
Indian Statistical Institute
203 Barrackpore Trunk Road
Calcutta 700 035
India

IV. NEWS FROM STPA CENTRES

The Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) of Dar-es-Salaam held the 37th meeting of its Advisory Board on 27-28 October 1983. Among the items discussed were: Meeting of Plenipotentiaries on the regionalization of the Centre, the Joint EEC/ACP/ECA study on statistical training needs, in Africa, the future role of EASTC, CFTC block funding for EASTC and its financial situation.

The "Ecole nationale supérieure de statistique et d'économie appliquée" (ENSEA), Abidjan held its Management Committee meeting on 19 July 1983. During that meeting, the Committee agreed that ENSEA tuition fees should be at the same level as those of ISPEA Yaoundé.

Two lecturers are being trained. One of them is on a two-year STPA fellowship to prepare a "diplôme d'étude approfondie" (DEA) and a doctorate in econometrics. The second, a demographer, had selected in-service training by teaching at ENSEA and conducting research in the field. He had passed his DEA.

The dates of the entrance examinations for the acdemic year 1984-1985 are as follows:

. "Agent technique" (certificate) : 4 and 5 May 1984

. "Adjoint technique (diploma) : 7 and 8 May 1984

. ITS (first degree) : 24, 25 and 26 April 1984.

The "Institut de statistique de planification et d'économie appliquée" (ISPEA), Yaoundé is in the process of becoming a subregional Institute. An ad-hoc Committee to review the new statutes of this Centre, held its first meeting at Bangui, at the UDEAC Headquarters, from 18 to 26 October 1983. It was proposed that ISPEA would change its name. The common Institute of the UDEAC member States will be called "Institut sous-regional des statistiques et d'économie appliquée (ISSEA)".

ISPEA sent five lecturers for training, two of whom were awarded fellowships in September 1982, under the STPA regional component.

The Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Kampala benefited from the services of two consultants, from 30 September 1983 to 28 February 1984, under the STPA regional component. These were Mr. S.R.A. Rao to lecture in statistical methods and Mr. M. Palaniswamy to lecture in agricultural statistics.

Also, one lecturer from ISAE namely Mr. J. Beeyendeza, returned home after completing his M.Phil. in Statistical Methods at the University of Sussex, United Kingdom.

The "Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'économie appliquée" (IAMSEA), Kigali also benefited from the services of two consultants under the STPA regional component. The first one was Mr. O. Balde, in July 1983, to lecture in sampling survey theory, and the second, Mr. Yai Eugene, in December 1983, to lecture in socio-economic household surveys.

On the account of IAMSEA, a one-year fellowship was awarded under the STPA regional component to Mr. J.B. Ntamwemezi to undertake, at Paris, studies leading to the Master's degree in computer science.

Mr. M.G. Abdallaoui, lecturer at the "Institut national de statistique et d'économie appliquée" (INSEA), Rabat resumed his functions, after completing preparatory work towards his doctorate in Operational Research, for six months at the London School of Economics. Mr. Abdallaoui was awarded a training of trainers fellowship under the STPA regional component.

Mr. M. Senaoana, lecturer at the National University of Lesotho also returned home, after completing his Master's degree in Applied Statistics at the University of Waterloo, Canada, He was awarded a two-year training of trainers fellowship under the STPA regional component.

Ms. O.G. Modisa, lecturer at the Department of Statistics, University College of Botswana, also completed her Master's degree in Statistics at the University of Michigan, USA, with the support of a 15-month fellowship under the STPA regional component.

V. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

Professor Biyi Afonja, former Chief Statistical Training Adviser of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), ECA, has written a book entitled: "Introductory Statistics - A Learner's Motivated Approach".

This 292-page book, excluding Appendix and Tables, was published in 1975 by Evans Brothers (Nigeria Publishers) Limited, Jericho Road, P.M.B. 5164, Ibadan, Nigeria.

The book includes two parts, namely "General Statistics Ideas" and "Probability and Statistical Inference", with the following chapters: (i) Nature and scope of statistics; (ii) Collection of data; (iii) Tabular and diagramatic presentation of data; (iv) Location and variation; (v) Association: Correlation and regression; (vi) Some special rates and ratios; (vii) Types of samples; (viii) Theoritical frequency distribution; (ix) Probability; (x) Proportions and the binomial distribution; (xi) Statistical inference; (xii) Some miscellaneous topics.

For further information, please contact Biyi Afonja, Professor, Department of Statistics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

"Living Statistics: A Primer for African Students". This 76-page book, by Mr. John Michael Bibby, published by Longmans in 1972 is available to those who can use it in bulk in their training programmes. The contents include: (i) the role of statistics in society; (ii) basic exploratory techniques; (iii) statistics and language; (iv) crosstabulation and control; (v) tables; input-output analysis; (vi) population statistics; (vii) changes overtime; (viii) correlation and scatter diagrams; (ix) measuring inequality.

For more detailed information, write to the author, John Bibby at The Open University, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, England

The above two books have been republished.